

Utilizing Cotton Seed.

Things have changed essentially since the time when cotton seed were mere waste. The prediction made when the seed began to be utilized that they would ultimately be worth as much as the lint of the cotton has not yet been realized, but it is said that present methods of treating the seed are far from perfect. It is announced, however, that a new process has been discovered which not only does away with six operations now necessary to convert the seed into refined oil but also gives results that are ideal in their completeness. Here is a description of a part of what is claimed for the new method:

"The hulls and lint removed from a ton of seed by the new process are said to yield 1000 pounds of paper stock as compared with less than 400 pounds by the method now in use; and this paper stock is worth in the condition left by the new processes from \$10 to \$20 a ton as compared with between \$3 and \$4 per ton for the amount of paper stock recovered by the usual method. This alone would constitute a net gain of from \$9 to \$15 a ton, or on the basis of last year's product, it is contended, would save to the cotton growers of the South about \$38,000,000.

"In the process of extracting the oil, the oil cake is freed from the chemical and becomes adapted for use as a food product for cattle or as a fertilizer. Under the usual method it is possible to extract only about 40 per cent. of oil from the seed, while the new process, its backers assert, makes possible the extraction of practically 100 per cent. and the cost of producing crude oil by the new method is reduced 50 per cent."

It is not always safe to assume that these new processes will accomplish all that is claimed for them, for they often fail when put to a decisive test. The bare statement, however, that present methods give no more than 40 per cent. of the paper stock and oil shows how much remains to be done in the adoption of new methods of utilizing the seed. If a way to do it has not already been found, it certainly affords a fine field for inventive genius.—*Courier-Journal*.

The Eclipse of the House.

When the Hon. Thomas B. Reed thanked God that the Federal House of Representatives was no longer a deliberative body it is doubtful whether he foresaw the consequences that would result from that fact. The policy of making the House a non-deliberative body did not originate with Mr. Reed, but he may be said to have completed the transformation. The tendency had been marked of a long time before. The consequence of it had been a decline of the importance of the House as a factor in legislation, and a corresponding gain for the Senate.

The non-deliberative character of the House has been strikingly illustrated by recent events. For the speedy passage of the Canal Bill there was some reason, as that enterprise has been before the public for a long time and has been pretty fully discussed. But the Philippine Tariff Bill is a measure of a very different character. It involves questions that are new, and details the practical operation of which are extremely doubtful. Nevertheless it was put through with little discussion, and certainly without sufficient consideration. The Senate is generally expected to remedy the inattention of the House, and to give the measure thorough examination, if it does not practically make a new one.

It cannot be disguised that the people are coming to look to the Senate to ratify the errors into which the House falls by reason of insufficient deliberation. This is very unfortunate and just the reverse of what appears desirable. Coming fresh from the people the House ought to respond more fully to the wishes than the less representative branch. Besides, the Senate adheres to rules which, while they permit ample debate, render it difficult at times to reach a vote at all. In other words, the Senate is too deliberate, while the House is not deliberate enough. Nevertheless, the people are perforce looking to the Senate as the dominant factor in legislation. Even in the case of revenue bills, which must originate in the House, the Senate exerts a dominating, almost domineering, influence. Under the name of amendments, which the Constitution permits, the Senate makes new bills and forces the House to accept them, or to save what it can out of the wreck through conference committees. Both the House and Senate rules might probably be greatly improved by judicious revision. In time the need of this may become apparent to a majority of both bodies.—*Courier-Journal*.

PICKINGS FROM FICTION.

If silence is golden, a discreet silence is away above rubies.—"Life on the Stage."

Most men are inventive enough in the matter of personal justification.—"Papa Bouchard."

The man in a man can only be recognized by the woman in a woman.—"By the Higher Law."

It is human nature to shrink from confessing oneself wrong in one's anticipations.—"Lassie."

A girl is never too young to form opinions of her own sex—or to express them.—"The Destiny of Doris."

The world may doom you to plain living, but only you can deny yourself plain thinking.—"Deafness and Cheerfulness."

Women love good men, but are interested in men whose goodness is more or less impaired.—"The Man From Glenary."

The power that prepared the highways of life seems to have arranged that the fingerposts along the primeval paths shall rarely point to the promised land.—"Captain Bluff."

Think not, as many say, there is but one springtime of life, that it is but a green and sappy youth which rushes to a brief summer and all else of life is but a winter, long and drear and gray and lonely. Through all our life our springtime is renewed.—"Misses Brent."

HOARFROST.

The Fabric Out of Which This Feathery Whiteness Is Built.

Commonly hoarfrost is described as being frozen moisture, but this is not an adequate description of an agent that has the power of adorning in a few hours such prosaic objects as gateposts and dustbins with all the trappings of fairyland. Moisture is indeed the fabric out of which all this feathery whiteness is built up; but, although it seems sometimes as if it is disturbed in a very capricious manner, there are nevertheless certain definite circumstances which cause the hoarfrost to settle down on some surfaces rather than others. On any cold and frosty morning it will usually be found that those surfaces that are the best radiators of heat are also those that are the most successful in collecting hoarfrost. It is not always realized, however, that all objects are continually radiating heat, so that, no matter how much they may receive from the sun, they are constantly trying to get rid of it.

A fern leaf or a stone may perhaps receive generous supplies of heat during the day, but as soon as night comes it hurries to spend or radiate it, and the object that is quickest at this work will soon become covered in hoarfrost. Every one has observed how the moisture from the air will settle on the outside of a glass of cold water brought suddenly into a warm room. A similar process takes place in the open air, so that as the currents of moist air travel across surfaces that are very cold they pay tribute in drops of vapor, which in warm weather take the form of dew and in cold of hoarfrost. Moisture therefore plays a very important part in the development of these hoarfrost pictures. But there must not be too much of it. Some of the most delicate designs occur during the prevalence of mist and haze, and in towns especially it is no uncommon thing for a choking brumous fog to be in some degree compensated for by a subsequent display of copious hoarfrost.—*Knowledge*.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Kid gloves will not mold if you pack them away carefully in a dry place.

The appearance of a grate may be improved by rubbing it over with a piece of old velvet after it has been polished in the usual way.

Metal teapots should have a lump of sugar put inside them before they are put away, otherwise they are apt to remain damp and acquire a musty flavor.

Loops for hanging up garments are continually breaking. A serviceable loop is made by cutting a strip of kid from an old glove, rolling in it a piece of coarse string and sewing the edges of the kid neatly together.

Gilt frames may be revived by beating up the whites of eggs with an ounce of soda and then, after blowing the dust from the frames with the bellows, rubbing them over with a soft brush dipped in the mixture.

Experts in cut glass advocate the following as the best means of cleaning: Wash the glass thoroughly with warm soapsuds and cover with sawdust. As soon as the sawdust is dry brush the article very carefully with a soft brush, reaching all the crevices. It will come out as clear and sparkling as a bubble fresh from the pipe.

Abbreviations in Letters.

Emerson said that "in a letter any expressions may be abbreviated rather than those of respect and kindness. Never write 'Yours affly.'" But, be it said with all respect, this smacks of pedantry. The close of a letter is mere formula and is precisely that part which in writing to a friend may without risk of misunderstanding be cut short or dispensed with. But no haste or degree of familiarity excuses careless expressions in the letter itself. Written words stand by themselves. The tone of the voice and the glance of the eye, which often convey more than half the meaning, are not there as footnotes. Many and many an unintentional sting has been planted by a clumsy phrase or halting expression. The same principle holds good in conversation.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Man Made Volcanoes.

A man made volcano exists in Belgium, which has been burning continuously for nearly 100 years and emits vast columns of black smoke, rendering the neighboring country barren, baked and utterly unprofitable.

At Brule, France, is even the most remarkable volcano made by man. Originally it was a mass of coal, millions of tons. One day about a century ago the coal caught fire, and it has never ceased burning. The summit of the smouldering mass has a genuine crater.

The Left Over Baby.

A woman went into a big department store and checked her baby while she shopped. When she went to get her baby, she found she had lost her check. The manager said she would have to wait and when all the other babies were taken out she could have the one that was left, but the baby left over was a colored baby. This was all right, however, as the woman was colored.—*Atchison Globe*.

His Choice of Sacrifices.

"It is true," said the person of high ideals, "that you have attained prosperity by your writings, but you have produced nothing that will live."

"Well," answered the comfortable litterateur, "when it comes to a question of which shall live, myself or my writings, I didn't hesitate to sacrifice my writings."

Her Comment.

Mrs. Growless—My husband is continually quarreling about trifles.

Mrs. Howells—Well, my dear, the less one has to quarrel about the better.—*Chicago News*.

CLOUD FORMATIONS.

What Causes Them to Assume Such Variety in Shape.

A good idea of the correct reason for varying cloud shapes may be obtained by watching the steam from a railway engine under different conditions. As it issues from the funnel it is transparent water vapor. On a moist, cloudy day it will hang in thick, fleecy masses in the track of the train. In dry, bright weather it will rise in light, thin wreaths, which quickly disappear, and again when the engine is standing in a station the steam will collect in masses above it.

These are practically the conditions of cloud formation. The shapes vary according to height above the earth, to the temperature of the particular air current in which they are floating, to the force and direction of the wind at the various altitudes and also in some measure to the electrical condition of the atmosphere and the amount of dust in it.

As a rule, the higher the clouds the lighter they are and the more widely spread. The so called mares' tails and mackerel sky are good examples of this. Some of the former are over five miles high and are believed to be composed of minute particles of ice. The clouds in a mackerel sky are generally about three miles high.

The heavy cumulus clouds which so often look like vast mountain ranges are only found in the lower and moister layers of atmosphere. Their lower surfaces are from half to three-quarters of a mile above the earth, while their higher points may range from two to three miles in elevation. Still lower than these come the heavy flat masses of nimbus or rain clouds which are seldom more than half a mile above the earth.

Sports of the Crusaders.

In their amusements Christians and infidels mingled very readily. During the truces the two frequently engaged in jousts and proved one another's skill in horsemanship, in the use of the lance, in the wielding of the sword and in the hurling of the spear. All, even the knights of the religious orders, entered with zest into these friendly rivalries. Both Christian and infidel were extremely fond of hunting and falconry. A long section in the *Assizes* is devoted to the laws concerning the latter subject. Ousama in his autobiography devoted many pages to accounts of hunting experiences and to the art of falconry. The crusading leaders took their hunting dogs and falcons with them as a matter of course when they set out on the holy war.

As the close proximity of the enemy exposed both parties to constant attack, hunting agreements were made by which each might hunt in security on disputed territory. Gifts of dogs and hawks were interchanged, and friendships were sometimes formed because of the mutual interest in breeding hunting animals.—*International Magazine*.

TAME FISH IN A RIVER.

A Traveler's Story of What He Saw in Upper Burma.

When in camp the other day, I was riding through a village when the village headman asked me if I would like to see "the fish." I, not knowing what the headman meant, at once went with him down to the banks of the stream, followed by several villagers with baskets of seshan and paddy mixed together. Then the thugli called "Lay, lay, lay, lay," for a few moments, when, lo and behold, a large herd of ngatue, or big, short, flatfish, came up just under our feet and were promptly fed by the Burmans.

The fish were amazingly tame and tolerated being stroked and petted even by me. There were in all about thirty-three of them, varying in size from eighteen inches to three and a half feet long, the larger ones having a girth at the gills of about thirty inches. They would go away and come back whenever they were called.

The villagers told me—and I see no reason to doubt what they say—that these same fish come up against the monsoon flood at the end of June and go away about October every year. They can recognize individual fish by marks, scars, etc., which they pointed out to me.

The Mon is nearly dry in the cold and end of the hot weather, and the fact that these fish return to this one village landing stage every year regularly and never go to any other is quite worthy of remark. A villager who kills any of them has to undergo a penalty of 10 shillings by common consent, and great care is in consequence taken of them.

The ngatue of upper Burma is a very short, thick fish, tapering rapidly from behind the gills to the tail, has long feelers on both upper and lower lip and has no noticeable teeth. He makes very good eating and has but few bones. I have often heard of tame fish in tanks, but a herd of tame fish in a monsoon river connected with the great Irrawadi is a very bizarre phenomenon.—*Burma Co. London Field*.

Located.

Mrs. Winks—Why in the world didn't you write to me while you were away? Mrs. Minks—I did write.

Mrs. Winks—Then I presume you gave the letter to your husband to mail and he is still carrying it around in his pocket.

Mrs. Minks—No; I posted the letter myself.

Mrs. Winks—Ah! Then, it is in my husband's pocket.—*New York Weekly*.

Chinese Typesetting.

When a Chinese compositor sets type, he places them in a wooden frame 22 by 15 inches. This frame has twenty-nine grooves, each for a line of type, and the type rests in clay to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The types are of wood, perfectly square, and the compositor handles them with pinches.

ATTACKED BY A HERON.

Boy Tries to Capture the Bird and Nearly Loses His Life.

"I've hunted everything from gray squirrels to grizzlies," said a veteran Philadelphia sportsman to a writer in the New York Times, "and the nearest I ever came to being seriously injured by any sort of game was one time when a wounded bird attacked and tried to kill me."

"I was a boy then and went down to a creek that flowed through my father's farm to watch for a mink. It was early in the evening and a blue heron came and sat within tempting gunshot. I knew it would spoil my chances at mink to shoot the bird, and I didn't intend to do it, but, kidlike, I raised the gun and took aim just to see how I could kill it if I would. I lowered the gun and then raised it again. Every time I raised it I would touch the trigger gently. After awhile I touched it too hard, the gun went off and I started toward the heron, which was wounded."

"I thought it would be a good scheme to catch the bird and started to do so when its bill shot out like a sledge hammer and struck me between the eyes. When I came to my senses, it was dark, and it was several minutes longer before I could remember where I was or what had happened. A little harder and the bird would have killed me. I shudder even yet when I think what would have been the result if the bill had struck one of my eyes."

The Awakening.

The meanest man on earth has just been located. His mind had been wandering with fever for three weeks, and when he came back to his senses and opened his eyes he saw a fair face under a white cap bending over his pillow:

"Who—who are you?" he gasped. "I'm the trained nurse."

"The trained nurse! Oh, good Lord! And how much am I paying you?"

She told him, and he turned his head, groaning in the soreness of his affliction. A few moments later, though, his face lit up with a flash of hope. "But I'm back in my right mind now, ain't I?"

"Why, yes; I think you are."

"All right, then, with fierce exultation. 'I give you notice for tonight!'"—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Origin of Our Secret Service.

The United States secret service had its origin in the early sixties under the auspices of the war department. It actually grew out of the fact of Captain Lafayette F. Baker of the Union army offering his services to Secretary Seward as a police scout to gather information concerning the Confederate army. During the war the United States began the issuance of greenbacks. Then came the first appearance of "green goods" men. By an act of congress in 1861 or 1862 \$10,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of Baker's service to suppress counterfeiting. The supervision of the service was then under the solicitor of the treasury.—*New York Tribune*.

In the Studio.

"Your work bears the closest kind of inspection," remarked the girl with the dimple. "What infinite pains you must take with it!"

"Perhaps," replied the artist; "but, do you know, I enjoy the pains."

"Then," she rejoined, with a bright smile, "you, too, pursue art for art's sake."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Deep Sea Life.

In the abysses of the oceans, below 500 fathoms many animals have either imperfect eyes or none. Their condition in this regard affords a suggestive parallel to that of cave life, and the causes are probably the same. Science is of the opinion that all deep sea life originally emigrated from the shallows.

Macedonia has a population of about 4,000,000. Three-fourths are Christian and one-fourth Turks. Nearly half are of Bulgarian ancestry.

A Wife Says:

"We have four children. With the first three I suffered almost unbearable pains from 12 to 14 hours, and had to be placed under the influence of chloroform. I used three bottles of *Mother's Friend* before our last child came, which is a strong, fat and healthy boy, doing my housework up to within two hours of birth, and suffered but a few hours' pains. This liniment is the grandest remedy ever made."

Mother's Friend

will do for every woman what it did for the Minnesota mother who writes the above letter. Not to use it during pregnancy is a mistake to be paid for in pain and suffering. *Mother's Friend* equips the patient with a strong body and clear intellect, which in turn are imparted to the child. It relaxes the muscles and allows them to expand. It relieves morning sickness and nervousness. It puts all the organs concerned in perfect condition for the final hour, so that the actual labor is short and practically painless. Danger of rising or hard breasts is altogether avoided, and recovery is merely a matter of a few days.

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Pumpkin Seed -
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We took in a lot of

: Good : Young : Stock :

Which have since fattened up, and being acclimated are really more fit for present use than fresh ones.

The time approaches when planters are preparing for the next year. Come and see them.

They will be sold worth the money.

HARBY & CO.

Dec 18

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Misses and children are not forgotten. Styles for them this season are quite elegant.

Tailor-made Hats are all the go in New York. We can show you quite an assortment of them, and at reasonable prices.

We are in our new store—three doors below old stand. Come and see our hats, and we are sure you will buy, for they are quite irresistible.

Yours to please,

MRS. L. ATKINSON.

Oct 9

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Has a Storage capacity of 20,000 Bales of Cotton. Stores and insures Cotton for 15 cents per Bale per month or fractional month. Lower rates on 500 Bales and above. Special rates for six months and season contracts.

All railroads running into Columbia permit Cotton to be stopped for storage and reshipped at any time during the season at the through rate from original starting point, with only a trifle charge for re-handling.

Cotton consigned to Columbia has the advantage of active competition when sold, and loans can always be secured on our Warehouse receipts at minimum rates. No commission or other charges for selling cotton. Correspondence solicited.

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Nov 13 v

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Dec. 31 - 31.